

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS. AIDS epidemic update: December 2004. Available from: <http://www.unaids.org/wad2004/report.html>.
2. Dybul M et al. A proof-of-concept study of short-cycle intermittent antiretroviral therapy with a once-daily regimen of didanosine, lamivudine, and efavirenz for the treatment of chronic HIV infection. *J Infect Dis* 189:1974–1982 (2004).
3. Farel CE et al. Induction and maintenance therapy with intermittent interleukin-2 in HIV-1 infection. *Blood* 103:3282–3286 (2004).
4. Burke JP. Infection control—a problem for patient safety. *N Engl J Med* 348(7):651–656 (2003).
5. NIAID [Internet]. The Problem of Antibiotic Resistance, April 2004. Available from: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/antimicro.htm>.
6. Blot SI, Vandewoude KH, and Hoste EA. Outcome and attributable mortality in critically ill patients with bacteremia involving methicillin-susceptible and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Arch Intern Med* 162(19):2229–35 (2002); Cosgrove SE et al. Comparison of mortality associated with methicillin-resistant and methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia: a meta-analysis. *Clin Infect Dis* 36(1):53–9 (2003); Carmeli Y et al. Health and economic outcomes of vancomycin-resistant enterococci. *Arch Intern Med* 162(19):2223–8 (2002).
7. CDC Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases [Internet]. Drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Disease, December 2003. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/drugresisstreppneum_t.htm; World Health Organization [Internet]. Initiative for Vaccine Research, 2005. Available from: http://www.who.int/vaccine_research/documents/new_vaccines/en/index2.html.
8. NIAID [Internet]. Focus On Bug-Borne Disease Research: Malaria, June 29, 2004. Available from: <http://www2.niaid.nih.gov/Newsroom/FocusOn/BugBorne01/malaria.htm>.
9. World Health Organization [Internet]. Executive Summary, Third Global Report: WHO/IUATLD Global Project on Anti-Tuberculosis Drug Resistance Surveillance, 2004. Available from: www.who.int/gtb/publications/drugresistance/2004/index.htm.
10. Taylor DN. The growing problem of antimicrobial resistance among enteric pathogens. *Clin Updates Infect Dis* 6:1–3 (2003).
11. Parry CM. Antimicrobial drug resistance in *Salmonella enterica*. *Curr Opin Infect Dis* 16:467–472 (2003).
12. Tjaniadi P et al. Antimicrobial resistance of bacterial pathogens associated with diarrheal patients in Indonesia. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 68:666–670 (2003).
13. Boshoff HI et al. DnaE2 polymerase contributes to *in vivo* survival and the emergence of drug resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Cell* 113:183–193 (2003).
14. Vuong C et al. Polysaccharide intercellular adhesion (PIA) protects *Staphylococcus epidermidis* against major components of the human innate immune system. *Cell Microbiol* 6(3):269–75 (2004).
15. AAAAI [Internet]. The Allergy Report: Science-Based Findings on the Diagnosis & Treatment of Allergic Disorders, December 2004. Available from: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/allergystat.htm>.
16. Matricardi PM et al. Hay fever and asthma in relation to markers of infection in the United States. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 110:381–387 (2002).
17. Sampson H. Peanut allergy. *N Engl J Med* 346:1294–1299 (2002).
18. CDC, National Center for Health Statistics [Internet]. Asthma Prevalence, Health Care Use and Mortality, 2002. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/bestats/asthma/asthma.htm>.
19. Jarrett CO et al. Flea-borne transmission model to evaluate vaccine efficacy against naturally acquired bubonic plague. *Infect Immun* 72:2052–2056 (2004).

20. Kobayashi SD et al. Bacterial pathogens modulate an apoptosis differentiation program in human neutrophils. *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci USA*. 100: 10948–10953 (2003).
21. Earl PL et al. Immunogenicity of a highly attenuated MVA smallpox vaccine and protection against monkeypox. *Nature*. 428:182–185 (2004).
22. Hoebe K et al. Identification of *Lps2* as a key transducer of MyD88-independent TIR signaling. *Nature*. 433:523–527 (2003).
23. Boshoff HI et al. The transcriptional responses of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to inhibitors of metabolism: novel insights into drug mechanisms of action. *J Biol Chem*. 279:40174–40184 (2004).
24. Mannon PJ et al. Anti-interleukin-12 antibody for active Crohn's disease. *New Eng J Med*. 351: 2069–2079 (2004).
25. Langford CA, Talar-Williams C, and Sneller MC. Mycophenolate mofetil for remission maintenance in the treatment of Wegener's granulomatosis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 51:278–283 (2004).
26. Mentink-Kane MM et al. IL-13 receptor alpha 2 down-modulates granulomatous inflammation and prolongs host survival in schistosomiasis. *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci USA*. 101:586–590 (2004).
27. Subbarao K et al. Prior infection and passive transfer of neutralizing antibody prevent replication of SARS coronavirus in the respiratory tract of mice. *J Virol*. 78:3572–3577 (2004).
28. Dye C et al. Consensus statement. Global burden of tuberculosis: estimated incidence, prevalence, and mortality by country. WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring Project. *JAMA*. 282:677–686 (1999).
29. WHO [Internet]. Tuberculosis fact sheet No. 104, revised March 2004. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en>.
30. Final 2003 reports of notifiable diseases. *MMWR* 53(30):687–706 (2004). Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm5330.pdf>.
31. Notifiable diseases/deaths in selected cities weekly information. *MMWR*. 52(53):1291–1299 (2004). Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5253md.htm>.
32. Burgdorfer W. The enlarging spectrum of tick-borne spirochetoses: R.R. Parker Memorial Address. *Rev Infect Dis*. 8:932–940 (1986).
33. National Vital Statistics Report 50(16):13–36 (2002). Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/pdf/nvsr50_16t1.pdf.
34. WHO [Internet]. Cumulative number of confirmed cases of human influenza A(H5N1) since 28 January 2004. Available from: http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/country/cases_table_2004_10_04/en.
35. WHO [Internet]. Hepatitis C fact sheet No. 164, revised October 2000. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs164/en>.
36. CDC [Internet]. Viral Hepatitis C fact sheet, reviewed January 2005. Available from: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/hepatitis/c/fact.htm.
37. Ibid.
38. NIH [Internet]. National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement, Management of Hepatitis C: 2002. June 10–12, 2002. Available from: http://consensus.nih.gov/116/091202116cdc_statement.htm.
39. Bartosch B et al. *In vitro* assay for neutralizing antibody to hepatitis C virus: evidence for broadly conserved neutralization epitopes. *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci USA*. 100:14199–14204 (2003).
40. Sakai A et al. The p7 polypeptide of hepatitis C virus is critical for infectivity and contains functionally important genotype-specific sequences. *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci USA*. 100:11646–11651 (2003).
41. The World Bank Group [Internet]. Malaria at a glance fact sheet, updated October 2003. Available from: www1.worldbank.org/bnp/Malaria/Malaria_publications.asp.
42. Morgan WJ et al. Results of a home-based environmental intervention among urban children with asthma. *N Engl J Med*. 351(11):1068–1080 (2004).

43. NCCAM [Internet]. Hepatitis C and complementary and alternative medicine: 2003 update. Available from: <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/hepatitis/c/index.htm>; NIH [Internet]. NIH consensus statement on management of hepatitis C: 2002. Available from: http://consensus.nih.gov/cons/116/hepatitis_c_consensus.pdf.
44. CDC [Internet]. Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States. (HIV/AIDS surveillance report, 2003, Vol. 15) Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/2003SurveillanceReport.htm>.
45. WHO [Internet]. Number of women living with HIV increases in each region of the world, November 23, 2004. Available from: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2004/pr_unaids/en.
46. CDC [Internet]. Division of HIV/AIDS prevention. Basic statistics, December 20, 2004. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats.htm#aidscases>.
47. NIAID [Internet]. HIV infection in infants and children, July 2004. Available from: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/hivchildren.htm>.
48. NIAID [Internet]. Strategic plan for addressing health disparities: fiscal years 2002–2006. Available from: http://www.niaid.nih.gov/healthdisparities/NIAID_HD_Plan_Final.pdf.
49. CDC [Internet]. STD surveillance 2003. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/trends2003.htm>.
50. CDC [Internet]. STD Prevention—Chlamydia Fact Sheet, May 2004. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia/STDFact-Chlamydia.htm>.
51. CDC [Internet]. STD Prevention—Genital Herpes Fact Sheet, May 2004. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/STDFact-Herpes.htm>.
52. CDC [Internet]. Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States. (HIV/AIDS surveillance report, 2003, Vol. 15) Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/2003SurveillanceReport.htm>.
53. CDC [Internet]. STD Prevention—Syphilis Fact Sheet, May 2004. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Syphilis/STDFact-Syphilis.htm>.
54. CDC [Internet]. STD Facts—Trichomoniasis Fact Sheet, May 2004. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Trichomonas/STDFact-Trichomoniasis.htm>.
55. Kerman RH et al. Influence of race on crossmatch outcome and recipient eligibility for transplantation. *Transplantation*. 53:64–67 (1992); Norman DJ et al. Cadaveric kidney allocation in the United States: a critical analysis of the point system. *Transplant Proc*. 27:800 (1995).
56. Beatty PG, Mori M, and Milford E. Impact of racial genetic polymorphism on the probability of finding an HLA-matched donor. *Transplantation*. 60(8):778–783 (1995).
57. WHO [Internet]. Tuberculosis fact sheet No. 104, March 2004. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en>; Global tuberculosis control—surveillance, planning, financing, 2004. Available from: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en.
58. CDC [Internet]. Targeted tuberculin testing and treatment of latent tuberculosis infection. (see Table 2 – “Incidence of active tuberculosis (TB) in persons with a positive tuberculin test, by selected risk factors”). *MMWR* 49(RR06): 1–54 (June 9, 2000). Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr4906a1.htm#tab2>.
59. CDC [Internet]. Trends in Tuberculosis—United States, 1998–2003. *MMWR* 53(10):209–214 (March 19, 2004). Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5310a2.htm>.
60. American Social Health Association [Internet]. Facts and Answers about STDs: STD Statistics. Research Triangle Park, NC; 2005. Available from: www.ashastd.org/stdfaqs; CDC [Internet]. Tracking the Hidden Epidemics: Trends in STDs in the United States 2000. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Trends2000.pdf.

61. Highleyman L. STDs Increase Risk for HIV [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: *Bulletin of Experimental Treatment for AIDS*, Autumn 2000. Available at: www.thebody.com/sfaf/autumn00/std.html#synergy.
62. The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network [Internet]. Data. Available from: www.optn.org/data. Accessed October 4, 2004.
63. Ibid.
64. Ibid.
65. WHO [Internet]. Tuberculosis Fact Sheet No. 104, revised March 2004. Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en>; and Global tuberculosis control—surveillance, planning, financing, 2004. Available from: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en.
66. NIAID [Internet]. Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility: Global discovery program for novel anti-tuberculosis drugs, 2004. Available from: www.taaaf.org.
67. Doolan DL et al. Identification of *Plasmodium falciparum* antigens analysis of genomic and proteomic data. *Proc Nat'l Acad Sci USA*. 100:9952–9957 (2003).